FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Khrushchev called for U.S., Soviet troop withdrawals from Europe, predicted socialist U.S. in CBS-TV interview.

Eisenhower indicated U.S. might agree to test ban on A-weapons.

Britain announced decision to increase Red China trade.

U.S. agreed to let Japanese try GI Wm. Girard for murder.

United States

Supreme Court barred prosecution of persons denied examination of FBI files, ruled du Pont guilty of GM anti-trust violation.

Senate Com. favored jury trials in civil rights contempt cases.

Beck dropped reelection plans.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KHRUSHCHEV

Red Chief on U.S. TV. A variety of subjects, including Soviet policy on war & disarmament, coexistence & competition between communism & capitalism, and Soviet agricultural goals were discussed with 3 U.S. newsmen by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev in a filmed, unrehearsed interview broadcast June 2 on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation."

The interview, arranged by CBS Public Affairs Dir. Irving S. Gitlin after 2 years of negotiation, was filmed May 28 in Khrushchev's Kremlin office. Interviewers: "Face the Nation" moderator Stuart Novins and Moscow correspondents Daniel Schorr of CBS & B. J. Cutler of the "N.Y. Herald Tribune."

Points made by Khrushchev, who was given an outline of subject matter but not questions in advance:

Disarmament—"The people of the world will not gain" if atomic tests are merely preannounced. "As long as there is an explosion, the air has been poisoned." "Our proposal is to put an end to all these tests."

As a "useful first step" to "test the goodwill of the 2 sides" & "prevent war," "why couldn't the U.S. & the other [Western] countries withdraw their troops from western Germany, from the other countries of the West . . . while we withdraw our troops from eastern Germany . . . Poland . . . Hungary . . . Rumania?"

War's Effects — A nuclear war "would bring tremendous calamities to the whole of mankind" but "mankind would not be destroyed"; "ideas would continue to live, and the immortal idea . . . is communism."

Coexistence—"We will continue to compete, but we must live on this one planet. We think that is possible even though there would be ideological differences, because there are many questions which unite us."

U.S. 'War Planning'—"God knows how many speeches are being made in your country saying in how many hours the Soviet Union can be destroyed by the power of the U.S. We don't indulge in any such things," but if "a madman should unleash a war, we would have to take our steps."

Socialism Vs. Capitalism—The Soviets wanted "competition" in which "the most healthy forces come into the forefront, and we believe that our socialist system represents the most healthy elements because it is a younger system. . . . Your grandchildren in America will live under socialism, and please do not be afraid of that. Your grandchildren will not understand how their grandparents did not understand the progressive nature of a socialistic society."

Exchanges — "All restrictions on trade should be removed" and "there should be more exchanges of cultural delegations." In response to a question about Soviet jamming of Voice of Amer. broadcasts: "If it's a good voice, we do not jam it. . . . If it's a voice which cuts on the ear, then every person switches off one's radio or jams that radio because that voice gets on one's nerves."

Popular Support of Regime—"To divide us [the Soviet CP regime] from the people, that is an old tune [&] no one is prepared to listen to that record any more." The CP "reflects the desires . . . of the people."

Hungary—If U.S. & Soviet troops are withdrawn from central & western Europe, "the Kadar regime, which is the people's regime in Hungary, will flourish for ages to come. Where the working class has won power, it will not yield that power to the exploiters."

Soviet farm output — The USSR would equal the U.S.' per capita output of milk & butter in 1958 and "we hope to catch up" in livestock production "in 1960 or 1961."

East-West hostility — "Both sides might have had a more reasonable approach" after World War II, but "the deterioration . . . represented a desire on the part of the capitalistic countries to test us, because your political leaders say that they are prepared to deal with us only after the liberation of the so-called enslaved peoples, meaning the Socialist countries in Europe. . . . We look upon the capitalist society as slavery." [See p. 130A1]

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ATOMIC WEAPONS

U.S. Weighs Test Ban. Pres. Eisenhower, questioned at his news conference June 5 about reports that the U.S. might agree to experiment with a limited ban on nuclear test explosions, said that a "total & complete" ban on the tests must await a firm and enforceable disarmament agreement with the USSR. However, the President said, his Admin. was trying to crystalize its "plans and thinking" into "programs" that the U.S.' allies would approve for presentation to the Russians. He did not rule out the possibility of a preliminary curb on nuclear tests, plans for which, according to Washington reports May 31, had been worked out by the President & Harold E. Stassen, U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Subcom. in London. [See p. 169B-F1]

(Sen. Mike Mansfield [D., Mont.], speaking June 1 at Clark College commencement in Dubuque, Ia., proposed a conference of the Big 4 heads of Govt. limited to the question of barring H-bomb tests.) [See p. 26F3; Vol. XVI, 368B-D1]

New British, U.S. Tests. The 2d explosion in the current series of British H-bomb tests in the central Pacific was staged May 31 near Malden Atoll, 400 mi. south of Christmas I. It was believed to have been a device equivalent to 5 million tons of TNT, making it more powerful than the British nuclear test conducted May 15. [See p. 153B1]

The 2d smallest atomic explosive ever tested by the U.S. was detonated June 2 at Yucca Flat, Nev. It was set off atop a 300-ft. tower and was believed to have caused an explosion equivalent to 2,000-5,000 tons of TNT. The new U.S. test series began with the testing of a 10,000 ton-equivalent device May 28. [See p. 153D1; Vol XVI, 110B1]

(100 Japanese students demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo May 29 against the new Nevada test series. Police intervened to prevent their forcing their way into the Embassy compound.) [See p. 153B2]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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MIDDLE EAST

Lebanon. A riot by opponents of Premier Sami el-Solh's pro-Western regime in Beirut May 30 resulted in the death of 8 persons, injuries to 70 & the arrest of 400 persons. The rioting developed when police tried to break up a demonstration in support of ex-Premiers Saeb Salam & Abdullah Yafli, leaders of a Natl. Front coalition opposing es-Solh's leadership in Parliamentary elections set for June 9. Salam & Yafi had called for a general strike unless es-Solh resigned and let a neutral Govt. conduct the elections. Salam was severely injured when he was struck in the face by a soldier's rifle butt during the riots. The Natl. Front withdrew its general strike call June 3 after police & troop patrols in Beirut had taken security measures to prevent further demonstrations. [See Vol. XVI, p. 395D2]

Jordan. King Hussein told a "N.Y. Times" interviewer May 29 that Soviet agents in Syria had bribed Army officers & members of the ousted left-wing Cabt. of Suleiman Nabulsi to try to overthrow Hussein. [See p. 169C3] . . . Unofficial reports in Cairo June 2 said that the Jordanian Govt. had completed ratification of the Egyptian - Syrian - Jordanian- Saudi Arabian solidarity pact and called upon Egypt & Syria to pay their share of a £12.5 million ($35 million) subsidy to Jordan. [See pp. 154F3, 62B3] . . . Britain's air base at Mafraq, Jordan was turned over to Jordan May 31 under termination of the 1948 British-Jordanian military treaty. [See p. 118F3]

Israel. The Israeli Forgn. Ministry charged June 2 that Egyptian was reviving guerrilla warfare on Israel's frontier with the Gaza Strip by mining roads. Israel reported one farmer killed and 4 soldiers & 2 civilians wounded the past week in mine explosions that wrecked vehicles in the area, and 50 border violations & thefts committed by Arab infiltrators since Israeli forces left the Gaza Strip. [See pp. 154D3, 169E3] . . . The Israeli Knesset (Parlt.) approved by 59-5 (Communists opposed, 39 leftists & extreme nationalists abstaining) to support a statement by Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion accepting the U.S. Eisenhower Doctrine's protection against a Soviet-inspired attack on Israel. [See p. 163D3]

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Baghdad Treaty (METO) Military Com. was joined by the U.S. June 3 at a meeting of the METO Council of Ministers in Karachi. [See p. 93D1] . . . **Anglo-Egyptian** agreement under which Britain released £6 million sterling ($16,800,000) to cover Egyptian debts contracted prior to its seizure of the Suez Canal in July, 1956 was reported June 1 in Cairo. Anglo-Egyptian financial talks in Rome were suspended pending renewal of discussion of other questions. [See p. 169G3] . . . **Arab financial organization** capitalized at $56 million for economic development of the Arab League area was provided for in an agreement signed by Jordanian, Syrian, Yemenite & Saudi Arabian economists in Cairo June 4. Other Arab League members (Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq) indicated that they would sign. [See p. 170F1; Vol. XIII, 182M-N]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Britain Increases China Trade. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd disclosed in the House of Commons in London May 30 that Britain would modify its restrictions on exports to Communist China to make them correspond to those applied to exports to the USSR. The decision was taken following discussions of the question by the NATO China Trade Com. in Paris, where several European countries rejected U.S. arguments for curbing trade with Red China more stringently than with Russia. The British were said to have contended that (1) Red China now indirectly was getting items denied it but sold to other Red states, and (2) China's stockpiling of semi-strategic items could be checked more effectively if the Red Chinese were dealt with directly and their imports of Western goods supervised properly.

Under Britain's modified policy, both Red China & the USSR were barred from buying munitions, atomic energy materials & supplies, and about 200 other strategic items. About 200 other items, including industrial machinery, transportation equipment, rubber & numerous chemicals, became available to Red China the same as to Russia. It was estimated that the new policy would result in British exports to Red China valued at about £20 million ($56 million) a year as against the present £10 million ($28 million) rate. [See p. 131F2]

'Ike' Says US Flexible. Although the State Dept. said May 30 that it was "most disappointed" by Britain's decision on Red China trade [see p. 131B2], Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference June 5: "I don't see as much advantage in maintaining the differential [between restrictions on Soviet & Chinese trade] as some people do, although I have never advocated its complete elimination." The President said he felt that trade with Red China "cannot be stopped" and would be "clandestine" if not "authorized." But he expressed the opinion that "the law" would curb sale of some U.S. goods to China and said that the law would be enforced. (The 1951 Battle Act was regarded by Congressional legal experts as requiring the President to withhold weapons, oil & machinery of strategic importance from Red China, a Korean war enemy. The Trading-With-the Enemy and Export Control acts were regarded as leaving export controls to the President's discretion.) [See p. 131G2]

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), Senate minority leader, said May 31 that Britain's move to liberalize Red China trade "can only strengthen our common enemies both in Asia & in Europe" [see Vol. XVI, p. 389B3]. Sen Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.), Senate majority leader, said June 1 that "the British action will require us to re-evaluate the Chinese trade situation," and "that new look will be one of our most pressing foreign-policy problems" this year [see p. 140F3]. Sen Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) said on ABC-TV's "Celebrity Parade" June 2 that the U.S. "might look into the feasibility of selling some of our non-strategic materials" to Red China. [See p. 14C1]

Japan to Try GI. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson announced with Pres. Eisenhower's approval June 4 that the U.S. would let a Japanese court try U.S. Army Specialist 3/C William S. Girard, 21, of Ottawa, Ill. for slaying a Japanese woman Jan. 30 at a U.S. firing range near Somagahara, Japan.

The incident occurred when Girard, assigned to guard a machine gun, fired empty shell cases from a grenade launcher to frighten away Japanese civilian trespassers illegally scavenging for empty brass cartridge cases on the firing range One of the cases he fired hit and killed Mrs. Naka Sakai, 46.

Japanese authorities asked the U.S. to surrender Girard for trial under the U.S.-Japanese "status-of-forces" treaty of Sept. 1954, which provided that Japan would try U.S. servicemen for injuries to Japanese unless the injury arose from "any act or omission done in the performance of official duty." The Japanese claim was that Girard had acted outside the scope of his duty, but U.S. military authorities insisted that he had acted during the performance of official duty.

After lengthy dispute by the Joint U.S.-Japanese Com. set up by the treaty, the U.S. Far East Command announced May 16 that a decision to let Japan try Girard had been made by Rear Adm. Miles H. Hubbard, the U.S.' 2d-in-command of Far East operations & administration. Hubbard said the U.S. position was that Girard was on official duty at the time of the shooting and therefore not under Japanese jurisdiction. He said, however, that the U.S. had to surrender Girard under an "interpretation" that gave Japan the final decision in case jurisdiction was disputed.

Girard's surrender was delayed May 17 by Defense Secy. Wilson's orders to keep him in U.S. custody "pending a complete review of the matter."

The Dulles-Wilson statement June 4 said "Girard's action in firing empty shell cases . . . was not author-

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ized." It pointed out that the case "has far-reaching implications, involving as it does the good faith of the United States in carrying out a joint decision reached under procedure established by treaty & agreement." It said Japanese judicial authorities, in indicting Girard May 18 "for causing a death by wounding," had accused him of "the least serious homicide charge for which he could have been indicted under Japanese law."

The case, known in Japan as "the Somagahara Shooting Incident," had stirred up an intensely emotional controversy in which, it was charged, Communists were taking the opportunity to attack the U.S.

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters May 22 that the U.S. would see that "no injustice is done" Girard.

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said June 4 that there could have been no other decision, that in agreeing to let Japan try Girard, Mr. Eisenhower had "made the decision he believed was in conformity with the best interests of our foreign & domestic policy." But Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) charged June 4 that it was "the sacrifice of an American soldier to appease Japanese public opinion." Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) said June 4 that Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker had told GOP leaders at a White House meeting that the Army "would do exactly the opposite of what was done" and that Brucker apparently had been overruled.

Hungary. The U.S. State Dept. May 30 ordered First Lt. Karoly Meszaros, asst. military attaché of the Hungarian Legation in Washington, to leave the U.S. June 3, obviously in retaliation for Hungary's ouster Apr. 9 of Capt. Thomas R. Gleason, asst. U.S. Legation military attaché in Budapest. [See p. 115B1] . . . The Hungarian Parlt. voiced approval June 5 of a demand by Bela Karcsonyi, a lecturer at Szeged U., for reestablishment of strict control over intellectual activities in Hungary and the revival of compulsory university courses in Marxism & Leninism to combat the "cultural counter-revolution" of anti-Communist forces. [See p. 27D3; Vol. XVI, 377F1] . . . The Hungarian Govt. reported May 23 that 2,700 persons were killed & 20,000 wounded during the revolution last Oct.-Nov. [See Vol. XVI, p. 435D1] . . . The 41st execution of a Hungarian citizen condemned for murder in connection with the 1956 revolt was reported by the Govt. May 22. 45 other persons were said to be under death sentence. Unofficial reports in Budapest May 29 said that Istvan Bibo, a Peasant Party leader & Min. without Portfolio in the Imre Nagy regime during the revolution, had been arrested [see Vol. XVI, p. 376A3]. Arrest of Laszlo Kardos of the Peasant Party, ex-director of the Union of Colleges, for revolutionary activity was reported unofficially June 3. Testimony given recently before a U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom. that 46,000 Hungarian youths of both sexes had been sent to 6 Russian concentration camps and that 1,600 survivors of the Csepel I. siege in Budapest [see Vol. XVI, p. 387A2] had been deported to Red China was disclosed June 5 by Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R., Nebr.), the subcommittee chairman. [See p. 155B2] . . . A spokesman for the UN Gen. Assembly's special committee investigating the Hungarian revolution denied June 4 in New York a report that the group had taken evidence that Hungarian Premier Kadar was tortured & castrated by Russian agents to force him to abandon support of the revolution. A U.S. House Com. on Un-American Activities report Mar. 20 said that Sandor Kiss, secy. gen. of the exiled Hungarian Revolutionary Council, had related that Kadar once was "arrested, his teeth were knocked out and he was finally castrated" while a prisoner of the Hungarian Communist Secret Police (AVO) during the Matyas Rakosi regime. [See Vol. XVI, p. 355E2] . . . The U.S. Immigration Service disclosed May 29 that Samuel Gombos, 37, had been sent back to Austria as a Communist military intelligence agent—the 9th Hungarian refugee to be admitted to the U.S., then deported as a Red. (A USIS official said May 27 in Richmond, Va. that about 40 Hungarians had been returned to Austria for concealing past Communist affiliation.) The number of Hungarian refugees departing from Austria for the U.S. since Oct. 1956 reached a total of 32,495 June 3. [See p. 155D2]

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UN Charter revision was postponed for 2 yrs. when a special Gen. Assembly committee in New York voted June 3 by 67-0 (Soviet bloc abstaining; Ceylon, Iceland, Jordan, Tunisia, S. Africa absent) to recommend that the assembly's 1959 session decide on plans for a Charter-revision conference. [See Vol. XV, p. 415A3] . . . **Benelux** (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) negotiators reported in Brussels May 29 that they had agreed on basic principles of a projected 50-yr. treaty to establish a Benelux ministerial organization to decide economic & financial questions and a Benelux court to arbitrate disputes in those fields. [See Vol. XII, p. 334F] . . . **Intl. Labor Org.**'s directorate voted May 31 in Geneva to end restrictions on reelection of the ILO director gen. for additional terms so that David A. Morse of the U.S. might serve a 2d 5-yr. term. [See Vol. XI, p. 220E]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Gifts to GOP Lag. GOP National Chrmn. Meade Alcorn & other party officials reported to Pres. Eisenhower June 4 that their party was having "some difficulty" in collecting campaign funds largely because some formerly big contributors were opposed to his record budget. Alcorn told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower's 2 radio-TV speeches in defense of the budget were helping to quiet some of the complaints.

The GOP officials brought the President a confidential report on the 6 recent regional Republican conferences [see p. 171C-D1]. Alcorn told newsmen that GOP leaders at the meetings also had complained about Mr. Eisenhower's school-construction program & his low-tariff advocacy.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated at his press conference June 5 that Republican contributors had little to complain about because the budget would have been bigger if the Democrats had remained in power. [See p. 171E1]

(Mr. Eisenhower told House Republicans June 3, at a cold chicken box luncheon tendered by House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. [Mass.], that any GOP candidate supporting the 1956 Republican platform "will have an ally in me." He said he planned to invite them in groups of about 40 to a series of buffet breakfasts and luncheons at the White House.)

Personnel. It was reported June 4 that George C. McConnaughey, 58, had rejected Pres. Eisenhower's offer of reappointment as FCC chairman when McConnaughey's term expires June 30. . . . Felix E. Wormser's resignation as Asst. Interior Secy., effective June 15, was announced by the White House June 4. . . . Senate confirmations: May 29—Malcolm A. MacIntyre as Air Force Undersecy.; Rear Adm. Robt. E. Dixon as chief of the Navy's Bur. of Aeronautics for a 4-year term. June 3—Llewellyn E. Thompson as Amb. to the USSR; Francis White as Amb. to Sweden; John M. Cabot as Amb. to Colombia; Earl E. T. Smith as Amb. to Cuba.

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower June 3 accepted the credentials of Manuel De Moya Alonza as Amb. of the Dominican Republic. He accepted the credentials of Japanese Amb. Koichiro Asakai, 51, June 4. . . . The White House announced June 3 that Maj. John Eisenhower, the President's son, had been assigned temporarily as a White House staff officer. (He was to report to the Pentagon for new assignment July 20.) [See Vol. XV, p. 320C1] . . . The President's Advisory Comm. on Presidential Office Space recommended to Mr. Eisenhower June 3 a $32,350,000 project calling for: (a) demolition of the old State, War & Navy Bldg. (completed in 1888), a block from the White House, and its replacement by a new White House office building for the President & White House staff; (b) erection of a 2d new building across the street from the first for agencies controlled by the White House; (c) conversion of the White House's West Wing (currently used for offices) into a "guest house" for foreign visitors. Congressional members of the commission objected to

the proposal to demolish the "Old State" Bldg.

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CONGRESS

Civil Rights Bill. In an attack on the Eisenhower Admin.'s civil rights bill (S83), the Senate Judiciary Com. voted 7-3 June 3 to amend it by requiring jury trials for persons charged with contempt of court for violating injunctions in civil rights cases. The amendment, introduced by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.), was adopted in the absence of 5 committee members. Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), committee chairman, conceded the "possibility" that it would not have passed if all members were present.

The amendment was backed by Democrats Ervin, Eastland, John L. McClellan (Ark.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.) & Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and by one Republican—John Marshall Butler (Md.). It was opposed by Republicans Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah) & Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

The Admin. & other supporters of the bill opposed the jury-trial provision on the assumption that Southern juries would not want to convict white persons accused of violating the voting & other rights of Negroes. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. warned June 3 that the amendment permitted "practical nullification" of the bill's effectiveness. He held that the jury-trial proposal "would undermine the authority of the federal courts by seriously weakening their power to enforce their lawful orders." He pointed out that under "traditional rules of procedure," a "defendant is not entitled to jury trial in contempt proceedings" in cases where the Govt. sued for "preventive relief." The Constitution, he said, "does not require jury trial in equitable proceedings."

In an earlier attack on the bill, McClellan had attempted Apr. 29 to insert a "right-to-work" amendment (banning union shop contracts), but his proposal did not come to a vote. The Senate committee, by 6-4 vote May 20, rejected Ervin's proposal to drop from the bill provisions to (a) create a civil rights division in the Justice Dept.; (b) set up a commission to probe civil rights complaints, and (c) permit the Atty. General to file injunction suits against civil rights violators.

The bill had been approved Mar. 19 by a 4-2 vote of the Senate Judiciary Com.'s Constitutional Rights Subcom. with Ervin & Johnston opposing it and the measure being backed by O'Mahoney, Watkins, Roman L. Hruska (R., Neb.) & Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.), the subcommittee's chairman. The House Judiciary Com. had approved a slightly altered version Mar. 18. Since then, Southern tactics had delayed action on it in the House Rules Com. & in the Senate Judiciary Com. [See p. 65B1]

(The Board of directors of the Southern Conf. Educational Fund, Inc. called June 1 for passage of the bill without "crippling amendments.")

Appropriations. A $597,790,225 compromise appropriations bill to finance fiscal 1958 operations of the Commerce Dept. & related agencies was passed by 67-0 Senate vote and sent to the President June 3. Pres. Eisenhower had asked for $273,722,775 more. (The Commerce Dept. had notified Congress May 4 that it was abolishing the Office of Strategic information after the House had refused to vote any money for it. Rep. Dante B. Fascell [D., Fla.] of a House Freedom of Information subcommittee charged that the OSI was "an abortive effort to censor non-security information" and that OSI officials used "the excuse of 'security'" to withhold "information which the public was entitled to have.") [See p. 116E2]

A $3,884,927,000 Treasury-Post Office appropriation, the first regular appropriations bill completed this session, was passed by the Senate and sent to the President May 16. It was $80,364,000 less than Mr. Eisenhower had requested. The Treasury share was $691,467,000, a $22,364,000 cut; the Post Office was to get $3.192 billion, a $58 million reduction, and the Tax Court was given the full $1,460,000 requested. Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield had told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee May 8 that he would have to start curtailing mail services again July 1 unless Congress restored the Post Office's $58 million cut and provided some $70-$90 million more. Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), urged Congress June 3 to give the Post Office $149,500,000 more for fiscal 1958. [See p. 126A-F1]

The House May 22 passed and sent to the Senate a $27,370,285 appropriation to run the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress & the Govt. Printing Office in fiscal 1958. The Senate passed and sent to the President May 27 a $16,010,370 appropriation ($4,911,500 less than requested) to operate White House offices & related activities in fiscal 1958. It included $400,400 to maintain the White House & grounds.

(Joint Economic Com. staff experts predicted in a report released May 23 that fiscal 1958 federal expenditures would total some $1-$1½ billion more than the $71.8 billion Pres. Eisenhower had requested in his budget message.) [See p. 165C1]

Housing Bill Voted. A $1.6 billion omnibus housing bill was passed by 69-1 Senate vote (Francis H. Case, R., S.D., opposed) and sent to joint conference May 29. A version passed by the House May 9 would have authorized $2.475 billion. Pres. Eisenhower had requested only $1.15 billion. The bill would lower down-payment requirements on FHA-insured homes, provide funds for slum clearance, urban renewal projects & college housing loans and increase Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. mortgage-buying authority. Before passage May 29, the Senate rejected, by 54-20, a proposal to increase the federal public housing program from 35,000 units a year to 200,000 annually for the next 2 years. (Fed. Housing Admin. Albert Cole & Public Housing Comm. Charles E. Slusser had told the Senate Housing Com. Apr. 1 the increase was unnecessary.) [See pp. 125E2, 117C1]

Lobby, Election Bills. Legislation to revamp federal regulation of lobbying & election campaign spending was proposed May 31 by the bipartisan 8-member committee that had been set up by the Senate in Mar. 1956 as a result of disclosures about lobbying on behalf of the natural gas bill [see Vol. XVI, p. 120E]. The bills would be administered by the Controller General.

The lobbying proposals, to be submitted as a "Legislative Activities Disclosure Act," would provide that: (a) professional lobbyists must register with the Controller General; (b) they must submit 3 reports annually on their lobbying activities; (c) failure to report or register would be punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 &/or a jail term of up to one year; (d) the sending of false messages to Congress would be punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 &/or a jail term of up to 5 years.

The election fund proposals, to be submitted as a "Political Activities Disclosure Act," would end spending limits for Presidential campaigns and increase the limits in Congressional races from the current 3¢ a voter to 10¢ for every resident of the constituency involved. The proposed law would provide that: (a) Senatorial candidates could spend no more than $25,000 & House candidates no more than $10,000 from their personal funds on their campaigns; (b) committees would have to file financial reports with the Controller General & district courts; (c) individual contributors could give no more than $5,000 to any candidate and no more than a total of $15,000 any year; (d) radio & TV stations would have to give "equal time" to major party candidates but not to minor party nominees unless their parties had received either 5% of the vote in the previous election or, in the case of new parties, signatures of 2% of the voters.

(Sen. Albert Gore [D., Tenn.] had introduced Mar. 1 a bill [S1437] to curb election contributions & expenditures and extend federal regulation to primaries. It would limit an individual's annual political contributions to $1,000.)

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), chairman of the special Senate committee, said its inquiries had turned up no cases of attempted bribery of Senators or of other "illegalities or improprieties." [See p. 42B-E1]

LABOR

Beck Drops Reelection Plan. Dave Beck announced May 25 that he had decided not to run for reelection as pres. of the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters. Previously he had made repeated declarations of intention to run & his conviction that he would be reelected despite charges that he had misused $320,000 of Teamsters funds. Demands for Beck's ouster, however,

had been made by Teamsters officials & locals throughout the country. [See pp. 165G3-166F1]

Beck's son, Dave Jr., 36, invoked the 5th Amend. 124 times June 4 in refusing to answer questions before the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities. Joseph E. McAvoy, 34, nephew of Beck's wife, invoked the same privilege 86 times the same day. Some of the questions they refused to answer apparently were designed to show whether: (a) they had performed any services for the Teamsters in return for union salaries of $69,018 paid to Beck Jr. & $29,721 to McAvoy in 1954-56; (b) Beck Jr. had claimed a tax deduction for auto expenses for which the union had reimbursed him; (c) union funds had been used to buy McAvoy's station wagon; (d) more than $5,000 in union money had been used by Beck Jr. to buy items through Chicago labor consultant Nathan Shefferman.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), committee chairman, ordered contempt-of-Congress action against Beck Jr. & McAvoy for refusing to answer questions that "could not possibly come near to incriminating you." Subpenas to appear before the committee had been served on Beck Jr. & McAvoy in Seattle May 24 after they had avoided service for months. A 3d subpena was served May 24 on Fred Verscheuren Sr., Teamsters auditor, at Providence Hospital, where he was a patient. [See p. 140D3]

Beck Sr. pleaded not guilty in Tacoma June 4 on his arraignment on charges of income-tax evasion & fraud for allegedly failing to pay $56,420 in taxes on $88,828 of unreported income for 1950. [See p. 149E1]

(A federal grand jury in New York May 14 returned wiretapping indictments against James R. Hoffa, international Teamsters vice pres.; Owen Bernard Brennan, pres. of Teamsters Local 337, & professional wiretapper Bernard Bates Spindel. They were accused of recording phone conversations of Teamster officials and staff members at the union's Detroit hq. They all pleaded innocent on their arraignment May 21.) [See p. 89G1-C2]

Scalise & Cilento Jailed. George Scalise, 62, & Sol Cilento, 66, were given one-yr. jail sentences by Judge John A. Mullen in New York May 8 after they had pleaded guilty Apr. 8 to conspiracy & bribery in a union welfare fund racket. Scalise & Cilento, the latter an ex-secy.-treasurer of the Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union, admitted turning over the union's welfare insurance business to Newark, N.J. insurance broker Louis B. Saperstein in return for kickbacks. The Govt. charged that excessive fees, commissions & kickbacks amounted to $299,000 in 2 years.

According to Govt. charges, Saperstein was introduced to the welfare-fund racket by Joseph (Doc) Stacher, a N.J. gambler, who operated in partnership with Saperstein until 1951, when he demanded that Saperstein buy him out for $240,000. Scalise, an ex-white slaver and associate of Al Capone who had served 10 years for stealing from the Building Service Employes Intl. Union, of which the Capone gang had made him pres., allegedly then took Stacher's place. [See pp. 173D-E1, A-B2, 90C-D3]

'Union Busters' Trained. United Steelworkers Pres. David John McDonald, 54, charged at a Steelworkers meeting in New York May 24 that a secret school financed by employers was training "agitators" to serve as "professional union busters" in "mills, mines & factories." He said trainees received $6,600 during their one-yr.'s "course of iniquity" and then were paid $7,000 a year in addition to their regular wages. (The union had announced Apr. 19 that McDonald had received 404,172 votes to 223,516 for Donald C. Rarick, 37, in retaining his presidency in the Feb. 12 election.) [See p. 91D-E1]

Decisions. The Supreme Court, in a 7-1 ruling June 3, held that federal courts were empowered under the Taft-Hartley law to enforce arbitration agreements in labor contracts. Justice William O. Douglas' majority opinion said the law "placed sanctions behind agreements to arbitrate." Justice Felix Frankfurter, dissenting, warned that the ruling brought "into conflict state law & federal law, state courts & federal courts." Legal authorities generally held that common law in most states made arbitration clauses unenforcible. Only 8-9 states had laws to enforce arbitration agreements. The decision involved 3 cases: The Textile Workers Union vs. Lincoln Mills of Huntsville, Ala.; United Textile Workers vs. Goodall-Sanford, Inc. of Sanford & Springvale, Me., and the United Electrical Workers vs. Gen. Electric at Ashland, Mass.

The Supreme Court, in an 8-0 decision Apr. 1, ruled that employers bargaining as a group "may lawfully resort to the lockout" against the "whipsaw" tactic, in which a union strikes against one employer at a time. Justice William J. Brennan Jr.'s majority opinion, overturning a Court of Appeals decision, held that the NLRB had ruled correctly in upholding a temporary lockout by the 8 members of the Linen & Credit Exchange, a linen-supply group in the Buffalo, N.Y. area. The industry group had acted "to preserve the multi-employer basis from the disintegration" of a strike by the Teamsters union against a single member.

Strikes. The Rev. William Clinton Harrison, 22, and non-striker John Leroy Ward, 22, were killed & 7 persons wounded May 27 in an exchange of picket-line gunfire in Guntersville, Ala. outside a feed mill being built by the Gulf State Construction Co. of Atlanta for the Cotton Producers Assn. Dist. 50 of the United Mine Workers had struck the job and thrown up a picket line May 20 in a demand for union recognition. Russell William Smith, 52, an owner of the construction company, was among the injured. . . . Construction at the Air Force's guided missile center & Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral, Fla., was halted May 21 by a strike of 500 Teamsters members demanding recognition. . . . 10 B. F. Goodrich Co. plants in Akron & Marion, O.; Cadillac, Mich.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Miami, Okla.; Oaks, Pa.; Riverside, N. J.; Clarksville, Tenn., & Los Angeles were were struck Apr. 1 by 14,000 members of the United Rubber Workers. The strike was settled Apr. 15 by agreement on a 2-yr. contract covering working conditions, vacations & other fringe matters. Wages were not at issue. A threatened strike at the U.S. Rubber Co. was averted Apr. 9 when the United Rubber Workers settled for a 2-yr. agreement covering 30,000 employes in 19 plants in 11 states. It provided various improvements but no general raise. [See p. 90B2]

ARMED FORCES

Buying Cut Ordered. Asst. Defense Secy. Wilfred J. McNeil told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee June 4 that Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson May 22 had ordered a $500 million cut in armed services contracting during June in an effort to keep fiscal 1958 defense spending from exceeding budget estimates. $250 million of the cut was to be borne by the Air Force, $150 million by the Army & $100 million by the Navy. McNeil said current military spending rates might mean that fiscal 1958 defense expenditures would total $42 billion rather than the $38 billion Pres. Eisenhower had estimated in his budget. He said military spending in fiscal 1957 would total $38½ billion insted of the $36 billion originally budgeted. [See p. 172B2]

Wilson May 21 had ordered the services to undertake no major military procurement unless money was available for the entire project. The order was directed largely at the Air Force, the most consistent installment-buyer of the 3 services. McNeil told the Senate subcommittee June 4 that AF Secy. James H. Douglas had protested against the order at least twice.

Atomic Subs. The U.S.'s 3d atomic-powered submarine, its smallest, the "Skate," was launched at the Gen. Dynamics Corps.' Electric Boat yards at Groton, Conn. May 16. The vessel was 265 ft. long, had a 25-ft. beam & 2,400-ton displacement and cost an estimated $31,609,490. The "Nautilus," the first atomic sub, arrived at San Diego May 29 after setting an underwater distance record by traveling the 3,049 miles from Panama submerged. The underwater trip took 6 days, 15 hr. & 32 min. [See p. 117E-F3]

Air Records. 3 USAF F-100-C Super Sabres set a 6,710-mile distance record for single-jet planes by flying from London to Los Angeles in 14 hr. 5 min. May 13. . . . A USAF F-100-F Super Sabre piloted by Maj. Robinson Risner, 32, flew from McGuire AF Base, N.J. to Paris in 6 hr. 41 min. May 21 to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Lindbergh's flight. Risner

had set an unofficial trans-U.S. record in the same plane by flying the 2,405 miles from Palmdale, Calif. to McGuire AF Base, N.J. in 3 hr. 38 min. May 19. [See p. 141F3]

COMMUNISM

Govt. Overruled on FBI Data. The Supreme Court ruled June 3 that the Govt. must drop criminal prosecution in cases where it refuses to let defendants examine secret FBI reports made by Govt. witnesses.

Justice Tom C. Clark, an ex-Atty. General, dissenting in the 7-1 decision, said Govt. intelligence agencies "engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop for the court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets."

The ruling ordered a new trial for Clinton E. Jencks, ex-pres. of Local 890 of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, who had received a 5-yr. jail sentence on his conviction on charges of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the NLRB.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., author of the majority opinion, stressed "the crucial nature of the testimony" of Govt. witnesses Harvey Matusow & J. W. Ford, who admitted that their memory of their reports to the FBI were hazy. (Matusow later recanted and signed an affidavit denying he knew whether Jencks was a Communist, but his recantation was not at issue before the court.)

Brennan pointed out "the value for impeaching purposes of statements of the witness recording the events before time dulls treacherous memory." He cited previous opinions that: (a) The U.S.' interest in a criminal prosecution "is not that it shall win a case but that justice shall be done"; (b) therefore, "it is unconscionable to allow" the Govt. "to undertake prosecution and then invoke its Governmental privileges to deprive the accused of anything which might be material to his defense." [See Vol. XV, p. 84D1]

(Rep. Francis E. Walter [D,, Pa.] June 4 introduced a bill [HR7915] that, he said, would permit the Atty. General to withold information in the public interest and yet not "infringe" on anybody's Constitutional rights in a criminal case.)

Arthur Miller Convicted. Playwright Arthur Miller, 42, was convicted by Fed. Dist. Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington May 31 of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer 2 questions at a House Un-American Activities Com. hearing in June 1956. Miller had testified freely about his own past Communist associations but had refused to name participants in a 1947 Communist meeting or to say whether playwright Arnaud D'Usseau was chairman. McLaughlin, who tried the case without jury, ruled that the 2 questions were pertinent and that Miller therefore was in contempt regardless of how "commendable" his motive may have been in trying to avoid causing trouble to others. [See p. 58D3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Du Pont Loses Trust Case. The Supreme Court ruled June 3 that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Act by owning a controlling 23% of the stock of General Motors Corp.* The 4-2 decision held that this control made it possible for du Pont to monopolize a substantial part of the market for auto fabrics & finishes. It reversed a ruling of Fed. Dist. Judge Walter L. LaBuy of Chicago that the Govt. had "failed to prove conspiracy, monopolization, a restraint of trade or any probability of restraint." The case was sent back to LaBuy to determine "the equitable relief necessary & appropriate."

The majority opinion was written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. with Chief Justice Earl Warren & Justices Hugo L. Black & William O. Douglas concurring. Brennan said an objective of du Pont's purchase of GM stock in 1917-19 was to provide a market for du Pont products. "The inference is overwhelming," Brennan said, "that du Pont's commanding position" as a GM supplier "was promoted by its stock interest and was not gained solely on competitive merit."

Justice Harold H. Burton, in a dissent in which Justice Felix Frankfurter concurred, pointed out that "despite du Pont's sales efforts over a period of 40 years, Gen. Motors buys many of the commodities [other than auto fabrics & finishes] produced by du Pont from du Pont's competitors." Burton said the majority had "erred" in ruling that Sec. 7 of the Clayton Act applied to "vertical" stock acquisitions. He said the majority "ignores the all-important lawfulness or unlawfulness of the stock acquisition at or about the time it occurred [1917-19] and limits its attention to the probable anti-competitive effects of the continued holding of the stock at the time of suit [1949]. . . . The result is to subject a good-faith stock acquisition, lawful when made, to the hazard that the continued holding of the stock may make the acquisition illegal through unforeseen developments." This, he declared, made Sec. 7 "a sleeping giant" because "every corporation which has acquired a stock interest in another corporation after the enactment of the Clayton Act in 1914, and which has had business dealings with that corporation, is exposed, retroactively, to the bite of the newly-discovered teeth of Sec. 7."

Justice Tom C. Clark disqualified himself from participation because he had been Atty. General when the case started. Justice John Marshall Harlan disqualified himself because he had represented du Pont as a lawyer. Justice Charles E. Whittaker did not participate because he had not been a member of the court when the case was heard. [See Vol. XIV, p. 410A-D1]

Hell's Canyon. Russell C. Rainwater, chief accountant of the Fed. Power Comm., estimated at Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom. hearings May 31 that the Govt. would lose $83,595,827 through rapid tax write-offs granted the Idaho Power Co. on 2 low private power dams it planned to build in Hell's Canyon on the Idaho-Oregon border. He based this on the cost of money the Govt. would have to borrow to make up for the postponed tax payments. Rainwater estimated that, on the basis of a 6% return on the project's capital investment, the company's benefit would total $339,144,000.

The tax concession, granted by the Office of Defense Mobilization Apr. 25, would allow Idaho Power to write off in 5 years 65% of the estimated $67,138,240 cost of Brownlee Dam & 60% of Oxbow Dam's estimated $33,943,730 cost.

ODM Dir. Gordon Gray told the subcommittee May 21 that the White House had not influenced his decision to grant the quick write-offs, but he invoked "executive privilege" in refusing to testify about conversations about the write-offs that he had with White House aides Sherman Adams, Howard Pyle, Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons & Gerald Morgan and newly appointed Interior Dept. general counsel Elmer Bennett. Gray was confronted by the subcommittee May 27 with a Mar. 11 letter in which Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton told ex-ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming that he opposed the write-offs because the FPC had licensed the dams on the expectation that their construction would not cost the Govt. anything. Gray conceded that he had ignored Seaton's advice. Seaton told the subcommittee May 29 that he still opposed the tax concessions but had "no criticism" of Gray.

FPC Chrmn. Jerome K. Kuykendall testified May 31 that the FPC had granted Idaho Power licenses to build the dams in the belief that no tax benefits would be granted. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) charged that Idaho Power might have been guilty of "fraud or deception" in saying it would build the dams without expense to the Govt. while at the same time it "was prodding ODM to get the tax certificates." Kefauver pointed out that the FPC itself, in backing its licensing of the dams, had submitted briefs assuring the Supreme Court that there would be "no cost to the Govt." Kuykendall conceded that "we made a mistake" but added, "We didn't know what another agency would do."

A bill (S555) authorizing federal construction of a $400 million high dam in Hell's Canyon was approved by the Senate Interior Com. Apr. 30. It had been introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) & 27 other Senators. [See p. 134E3]

(The Interior Dept. Apr. 29 awarded a $107,955,522 contract to Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp. of New York

* Du Pont bought 420,000 shares of GM for $49 million in 1917-19 and 1,000,000 shares for $75 million in 1955. Stock splits & dividends increased this by June 3, 1957 to 63 million shares with a market value of $2.677 billion.

for construction of the Glen Canyon Dam, the first major unit of the Upper Colorado River Project. It was reported to be the largest single contract for a dam. The dam was to be 700 ft. high, the 2d highest in the Western Hemisphere. [Highest: the 726-ft. Hoover Dam.] It would create a 186-mi. lake in Arizona & Utah and would have a capacity of 28 million acre-feet.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 342C3]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. The Cuban Army reported that a new revolutionary force of 27 men landed May 24 on the north coast of Oriente Province. 2 of the party who were captured said they had sailed from Miami, Fla. and had no connection with Fidel Castro, leader of another rebel group waging sporadic war on the Govt. of Gen. Fulgencio Batista [see p. 82E3]. Other reliable sources said that more than 100 heavily armed insurgents had landed in the new group. Cuban Army troop fought with the new invaders May 28 in the Sierra del Cristal area and claimed to have killed 16 men, including Calixto Sanchez, their leader. 11 Govt. troops were reported killed in skirmishes the same day with Castro forces. Widespread bombing incidents continued in Cuba through June 1, and Havana's entire power system was knocked out May 28 by an underground dynamite explosion. Coastal shipping from Manzanillo to Santiago was banned June 4 in efforts to prevent supplies from reaching the insurgents. . . . Michael L. Garvey, 15, of Brooklyn, N.Y. & Victor J. Buehlman of Norfolk, Va., sons of U.S. Navy men stationed at the U.S. Naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, both of whom left Feb. 17 to fight with the Castro forces, were returned to U.S. authorities May 9 in Santiago by CBS newsman Robert Taber, who had negotiated with the rebels for their return. A 3d youth, Charles E. Ryan Jr. of Springfield Mass., had decided to remain with Castro. . . . 14 persons, including Dr. Salvador Esteva Lora, ex-Cuban Congressman, were arrested Apr. 16 in connection with the Mar. 13 attack on the Presidential Palace. Police also discovered an arms cache in Lora's home. . . . 40 rebels, including 22 who landed with the Castro forces in Dec. 1956, were given 1-8-yr. prison terms in a mass trial May 11 in Santiago de Cuba. . . . Constitutional guarantees suspended 45 days earlier were reinstated Apr. 15. [See p. 82E3]

Peru's $31 million Paucartambo hydroelectric project was dedicated Mar. 17 in Lima. The project, which took 5 years to build, was to provide power for copper, lead & zinc refineries of the Cerro de Pasco Corp. . . . A $5 million World Bank loan to the Banco Fomento Agropecuario de Peru for farm machinery, livestock and equipment was announced Mar. 13. [See p. 32G1]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in Chicago, adopted a resolution on racial relations May 30 saying that "Jim Crow laws cannot solve the race problem" and calling on law enforcement agencies to protect "the Negro's rights as a citizen." The convention elected Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) as its president (first layman to hold the office since 1946). [See Vol. XVI, p. 187E2] . . . **American (Northern) Baptist Convention,** meeting in Philadelphia, passed a resolution May 31 recommending that member churches admit members & select ministers "without regard to racial background or origin." [See Vol. XVI, p. 319A3] . . . **Miss Mabel Ellen Lucas** was elected pres. of the Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston June 3. [See Vol. XV, p. 195G2] . . . **Atheistic propaganda's intensification** in the USSR was planned May 20-30 at a conference in Moscow of leading Soviet "scientific atheists" & officials of the Soc. for the Dissemination of Political & Scientific Knowledge. [See p. 102F2]

Connecticut Legislative act passed & signed by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D.) May 29 provided for local option on giving non-profit private & prochial school pupils the same transportation furnished to public school pupils. [See p. 102B3] . . . **Mrs. Mary Schoenheit,** ex-schoolteacher of Centertown, Mo., who had been prosecuted & once jailed for 2 hrs. for refusing to send her daughter, Mary, 7, to public schools, won a circuit court ruling in California, Mo. May 29 that her tutoring of the child was "substantially equivalent" to public school education & legally adequate. She opposed public schooling on grounds that it produced "trained seals."

OBITUARIES

Alfred H. Avery, 71, philanthropist who donated more than $5 million anonymously for college scholarships, charities; May 26 in Hingham, Mass.

Aron Barth, 76, German-born head of Natl. Bank of Israel, World Zionist Org. exec.; June 2 in Tel Aviv.

Rt. Rev. Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, 77, British Bishop of Bradford 1931-55, whose reference to friendship between King Edward VII & Wallis Simpson led to Edward's abdication in 1936; June 2 in York, Eng.

Dr. Williams Biddle Cadwalader, 80, Philadelphia Zoological Soc. pres. since 1926, Amer. Neurological Assn. pres. 1939; June 1 in Villanova, Pa.

Saul Camp, 65, owner of Scott Frost, outstanding harness-racing horse of 1955-56; May 29 in Santa Monica, Calif. while undergoing brain surgery. [See Vol. XV, p. 369E2]

Robert Crosser, 82, Scottish-born U.S. Rep. (D., O.) 1913-54, author of Railroad Retirement Act; June 3 in Bethesda, Md.

Mrs. Mary Hay Hastings, 56, Ziegfeld Follies dancer teamed with Clifton Webb in "Sunny," "Treasure Girl"; June 4 in Inverness, Calif.

Russell Hicks, 62, film, stage & TV character actor; June 1 in Los Angeles of heart attack.

Frank Lauren Hitchcock, 82, Mass. Inst. of Tech. prof. emeritus of mathematics; May 29 in Los Angeles.

Max Hochschild, 101, German-born co-founder of Hochschild Kohn Dept. store (Baltimore); June 1, Baltimore.

Bernard J. Keating, 72, bd. chrmn. & treas. Standard Tool & Mfg. Co.; June 1 in Kearney, N.J.

Johnny (John Patrick) Kilbane, 68, world featherwt. boxing champ 1912-23; May 31, Cleveland (cancer).

Samuel K. C. Kopper, 42, asst. to bd. chrmn. Arabian Amer. Oil Co., U.S. State Dept. aide 1951-52; June 4 in Larchmont, N.Y.

Louise Schroeder, 70, first woman Lord Mayor of Berlin (1947), dep. mayor of West Berlin after Russian blockade; June 4 in Berlin of heart disease. [See Vol. VIII, p. 241F]

Frederick W. Schumacher, 93, Danish-born Canadian gold miner, philanthropist, founder Columbus (O.) Gallery of Fine Arts; June 3 in Columbus.

Hélène Marianne Bresslau-Schweitzer, 79, wife of medical missionary Dr. Albert Schweitzer (she worked as nurse with him in Lambarene, French Eq. Africa); June 1 in Zurich.

Vernon Lee Whitney, 71, ex-Standard Vacuum Oil Co. dir., Philippine I. Provincial Gov. 1913-15; June 2 in Arlington, Va.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Sam Hanks, 42, of Pacific Palisades, Calif. won the 41st Indianapolis Speedway Meml. Day 500-m. classic May 30 by making the run in 3 hr. 41 min. 14.25 sec. (avg. 135.601 mph.) in a Belond Exhaust Special owned by Geo. Salih of Los Angeles. Hanks won $103,844 of the record $300,252 purse. Jim Rathman of Miami was 2d, Jimmy Bryan of Phoenix, Ariz. 3d. [See p. 168E1; Vol. XVI, 188B1] . . . **Court tennis:** Albert Johnson of New York won the world championship in London June 1. [See p. 103A3] . . . **Golf:** Reid Jack of Scotland defeated USAF M/Sgt. Harold Ridgley, 2 & 1, in the British amateur championship final June 1 in Formby, Eng. Sam Snead won the Palm Beach round robin tourney June 2 in New Rochelle, N.Y., for $3,000. Fay Crocker of Montevideo, Uruguay won the women's $12,000 Triangle round robin tourney in Virginia Beach, Va. June 2, for $1,500. [See p. 175F1] . . . **Horse racing:** Clearwater Stables' Portersville, Ted Atkinson up, won the $58,900 Carter Handicap May 30 at Belmont Park (N.Y.), for $40,800. [See p. 175F1] . . . **Tennis** June 1: Sven Davidson of Sweden & Shirley Bloomer of England won men's & women's singles titles, respectively, in the French championships in Paris; Roger Becker of Britain & Althea Gibson of N.Y. won the Surrey singles championships in Surbiton, Eng. [See pp. 168G1, 68E1]

. . . **Track & field** June 1: Don (Stork) Bowden, 20, USC junior, set a U.S. record of 3 min. 58.7 sec. for the mile run [see p. 103F3] in the Pacific AAU meet in Stockton, Calif.; he became the first American to run the mile in less than 4 min. Villanova won the IC4A team title in New York, Kansas the Central Collegiate Conf. title meet in Milwaukee. [See p. 175G1]

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N.Y. Yankees assessed fines of $1,000 against Hank Bauer, Mickey Mantle, Yogi Berra, Whitey Ford & Billy Martin, and $500 against Johnny Kucks for their presence at a Copacabana nightclub party (celebrating Martin's birthday) May 15 after the midnight training curfew, it was disclosed June 3. [See p. 168B2] . . . **Robert Dale (Hawk) Taylor,** 18, Metropolis (Ill.) catcher, was signed by Milwaukee June 1 for a bonus reported to exceed $100,000. . . . **Jim Davis,** 32, pitcher, was sold to the N.Y. Giants by the St. Louis Cardinals June 4. . . . **NCAA** lifted probationary periods June 1 applied to Tex. A&M, U. of Kan., U. of Okla. & Miss. Coll. for violation of NCAA rules. Montana State Coll. was placed on probation for one yr. for having played in the Aluminum Bowl football game (Little Rock) without NCAA sanction. [See p. 35E3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 414 persons died in traffic accidents in the U.S. during Meml. Day weekend (6 p.m. May 29 to 12 m. June 2), the AP reported June 4. . . . 514 persons had died since May 1 in an influenza epidemic in the Philippine Islands, it was reported June 3. 16 deaths from flu were reported June 4 in Bombay where an estimated 350,000 persons were stricken. 10 additional deaths from flu were reported June 4 in Calcutta. [See p. 175B3] . . . 18 persons were killed when a suburban electric train rammed the rear of a passenger train June 2 near Bombay. . . . 15 West German paratroop recruits were drowned June 2 in attempting to ford the rain-swollen Iller River near Kempten. Sgt. Peter Julitz, who had ordered them into the water, was arrested. . . . Gen. Stephen Sarafis, 66, guerilla fighter during the World War II Nazi occupation of Greece & a left-wing leader, was killed May 31 near Athens airport when he was hit by a U.S. military truck. Sarafis' wife, Mary, suffered serious injuries & amputation of one leg. . . . Mrs. Dorothy Le Masurier, 45, of Duluth, Minn. was rescued from a mountain near Sinclair, Wyo. May 30, 19 days after the crash of a twin-engine plane piloted by her husband, Dalton, who died of injuries 4 days after the crash. She had subsisted since the crash on 150 vitamin pills & 3 small pieces of candy. . . . Japanese AF Maj. Teruhiko Kobayashi, 37, who downed 12 U.S. bombers & 4 fighters (2 of them by ramming) during World War II, was killed in a jet crash June 4 near Hamamatsu, Japan.

Crime. Edith Louise Hough, 41, was arrested by Washington police May 30 in connection with the fatal shooting that day of Zurab Abdusheli, 40, a Russian-born Voice of America radio announcer. Abdusheli, married 3 weeks previously to Irene Eristoff, had been paying Miss Hough, to whom he had formerly been engaged, a condolence call on the death of her father. Miss Hough claimed she shot him because he became "psychologically aggressive." . . . Robert J. Van Horn, 58, pres. of the Sierra Lumber Co., was charged June 3 in Towson, Md. with the fatal beating June 2 of his wife, Bernice Ward Van Horn, 53. . . . Edgar Smith was sentenced June 4 in Hackensack, N.J. to die the week of July 15 for the murder of Victoria Zielinski. [See p. 175F3] . . . Ronald Marrone was indicted May 31 on charges of murder by a Bergen County grand jury in Hackensack, N.J. for the rape-slaying of Ruth Starr Zeitler. [See p. 175F3] . . . Dr. John Bodkin Adams, who was acquitted of murder in the death of an elderly patient, was ordered May 22 in Eastbourne, Eng. to stand trial in July on 15 offenses against the forgery, cremation, larceny & dangerous drug acts. [See p. 176D1] . . . Raul Santiago, 34, received a 50-yr. suspended sentence May 22 in Riverhead, N.Y. for the 1947 murder of his wife & father-in-law. A condition of his sentence was that he return to his native Puerto Rico "to live in familiar surroundings." Santiago had been judged insane after the murder, declared sane in February. . . . Milton D. Baer, 55, head bookeeper in the Cook County (Chicago) Treasurer's Office, & Ernest E. Peterson, 69, supervising auditor, were suspended May 22 in Chicago after an estimated $768,741 was discovered to be missing through checks fraudently drawn during the past 11 years.

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Margaret Truman Daniel & "N.Y. Times" staff member Clifton Daniel became parents of a boy, Clifton Truman Daniel, born June 5 in N.Y. [See Vol. XVI, p. 140C2] . . . **Daniel D. Carmell,** 58, gen. counsel for the Chicago & Ill. Feds. of Labor, committed suicide June 3 in Chicago by jumping from the window of his apartment shortly before he was to face trial on charges under the Mann Act that he had transported a 19-yr.-old girl from Davenport, Ia. to Chicago for immoral purposes. Carmell had pleaded innocent to the charge. . . . **Altitude-endurance** record for a manned, lighter-than-air craft was set June 2 over Minnesota by USAF Capt. J. W. Kittinger Jr., 28, in a metal capsule suspended from a plastic balloon. Kittinger took off from Fleming Air Field near South St. Paul, maintained an altitude of 96,000 ft. (18 miles) for 2 hrs. and remained aloft for 6 hr. 34 min. [See p. 92F3] . . . **23 rioting motorcycle riders,** members of a group of 3,700 who came to Angels Camp, Calif. for an annual race June 2, were arrested June 1 after getting drunk & turning the town's main street into a raceway. 3 cyclists were killed & 23 others injured before order was restored by police & highway patrolmen.

Married: U.S. Navy Ens. Edward C. Nixon, 27, younger brother of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, to Gay Lynn Woods, 19, New Orleans chemistry student; June 1 in Pensacola, Fla.

LEADING MAY FILMS

New York Releases

Designing Woman. Lauren Bacall as chic dress designer who marries sportswriter Gregory Peck. Screenplay by George Wells. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. Produced by Dore Schary in Metro-color for MGM. With Dolores Gray, Sam Levene, Tom Helmore, Mickey Shaughnessy. May 16.

Desk Set. Katharine Hepburn as radio researcher who is almost replaced by mechanical brain. Screenplay by Phoebe & Henry Ephron based on Wm. Marchant's play. Directed by Walter Lang. Produced by Ephron for 20th Century-Fox. With Spencer Tracy, Gig Young, Joan Blondell, Neva Patterson, Dina Merrill. May 15.

A Face in the Crowd. Arkansas hillbilly becomes national TV idol but is destroyed by own treacherous personality. Screenplay by Budd Schulberg. Directed & produced by Elia Kazan. Newtown production released by Warners. With Andy Griffith, Patricia Neal, Anthony Franciosa, Walter Matthau, Lee Remick, Paul McGrath, Kay Medford. May 28.

The French They Are a Funny Race. British farce based on Pierre Daninos, "Notebooks of Maj. Thompson." Screenplay & direction by Preston Sturges. Produced by Alain Poire & Paul Wagner for Gaumont Films. With Jack Buchanan, Martine Carol, Noel-Noel, Catherine Boyl. May 20.

The Green Man. British comedy in which assassin is hired to kill meddling politico. Screenplay by Sidney Gilliat & Frank Launder. Directed by Robt. Day. Produced by Gilliat & Launder for Distributors Corp. of Amer. With Alastair Sim, George Cole, Jill Adams, John Chandos, Terry Thomas. May 22.

Gunfight at the O.K. Corral. Friendship between Sheriff Wyatt Earp & consumptive dentist leads to their wiping out bandit gang. Screenplay by Leon Uris. Directed by John Sturges. Produced by Hal Wallis in Technicolor for Paramount. With Kirk Douglas, Burt Lancaster, Rhonda Fleming, Jo Van Fleet, John Ireland, Lyle Bettger. May 29.

John and Julie. British comedy in which 6-yr.-old girl goes to London to see Queen's coronation. Screenplay & direction by Wm. Fairchild. Produced by Herbert Mason. Presented in Eastman Color for Distributors Corp. of Amer. With Colin Gibson, Lesley Dudley, Noelle Middleton, Moira Lister, Wilfrid Hyde White. May 6.

The Little Hut. Difficulties encountered when married couple & their best friend are marooned on island. Screenplay by F. Hugh Herbert based on André Roussin's play. Directed by Mark Robson. Produced by Herbert & Robson. Presented in Eastman Color by MGM. With Ava Gardner, Stewart Granger, David Niven, Walter Chiari, Finlay Currie. May 3.

Something of Value. Mau Mau uprising breaks up friendship between white settler & his Negro friend. Screenplay written & directed by Richard Brooks, based on Robert Ruark's novel. Produced by Pandro S. Berman for MGM. With Rock Hudson, Sidney Poitier, Dana Wynter, Wendy Hiller, Juano Hernandez, Walter Fitzgerald, Frederick O'Neal. May 10.

Monkey on My Back. Account of ex-boxer Barney Ross' victory over drug adiction. Screenplay by Crane Wilbur, Anthony Veiller & Paul Dudley. Directed by Andre de Toth. Produced by Edward Small for United Artists. With Cameron Mitchell, Dianne Foster, Paul Richards, Jack Albertson, Kathy Garver. May 29.

Spring Reunion. Betty Hutton as young spinster who finds love at high school reunion. Screenplay by Robt. Pirosh & Elick Moll. Directed by Pirosh. Produced by Jerry Bresler. Bryna production released through United Artists. With Dana Andrews, Betty Hutton, Jean Hagen, Robt. Simon, Laura La Plante, James Gleason. May 5.

Torero! Mexican documentary depicting life of bullfighter Luis Procuna. Written by Hugo Mozo & Carlos Velo. Directed by Velo. Produced by Manuel Barbachano Ponce. Presented by Columbia. With Procuna & Señora Procuna, Angel Procuna, Antonio Sevilia. May 21.

This Could Be The Night. Boston school teacher finds extra employment in NYC nightclub. Screenplay by Isobel Lennart. Directed by Robt. Wise. Produced by Joe Pasternak. Presented by MGM. With Jean Simmons, Paul Douglas, Anthony Franciosa, Julie Wilson, Joan Blondell, J. Carrol Naish. May 14.